

## LESSON 23

We have learnt before that a noun is in the genitive case when it:

a) is preceded by a preposition, e.g.

الْبَيْتُ : فِي الْبَيْتِ      بِلَالٌ : مِنْ بِلَالٍ

b) is mudâf ilaihi, e.g.

الْمُدْرَسُ : كِتَابُ الْمُدْرَسِ      بِلَالٌ : بِنْتُ بِلَالٍ

Please note that a diptote in these two situations takes a fatha instead of a kasrah, i.e. the genitive ending in ordinary nouns is «-i», but in diptotes it is «-a», e.g.

بِلَالٌ :	مِنْ بِلَالٍ	كِتَابُ بِلَالٍ
أَحْمَدُ :	مِنْ أَحْمَدٍ	كِتَابُ أَحْمَدٍ
إِبْرَاهِيمُ :	مِنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ	كِتَابُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

### Exercises

Ex.1: Learn the following.

Ex.2: Read and write the following keeping in mind the rule about the diptote.

Ex.3: Read and write the following with the correct ending.

Ex.4: Count from 3 to 10 with the following nouns as ma'dûd.

Note that these nouns are diptotes. So they will have fatha instead of kasrah, e.g. the plural of مَسْجِدٌ is مَسَاجِدُ

three mosques	ثَلَاثَةُ مَسَاجِدَ
four hotels	أَرْبَعَةُ فَنَاقٍ
five classmates	خَمْسَةُ زُمَلَاءَ

### Vocabulary

إِسْطَنْبُولُ Istanbul

الطَّائِفُ Taif City

وَأَشِنْطُنُ Washington